

Finding short definitions of terms on Web pages

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segeneration Finding definitions on the Web

QA systems: find answers to natural language questions by examining documents (e.g., Web pages).

- We focus on definition questions.
 Very frequent and difficult. They cannot be answered by looking for particular types of named entities in sentences similar to the questions.
- Goal: find on the Web short definitions of terms not covered by encyclopedias and/or glossaries.
- E.g., "Who was <u>Pythagoras?</u>"

Snippets from Web pages:

(...) not much is known about <u>Pythagoras</u>, other than that he was a mathematician and philosopher who founded a community in southern Italy (...)

(...) it is not known how much of this theory was attributable to Pythagoras himself. Later writers ascribe much of it to Philolaos (active 400 B.C.), although it circulated (...)

(...) the society which he led, half religious and half scientific, followed a code of secrecy which certainly means that today **Pythagoras** is a mysterious figure (...)

(...) unlike many later Greek mathematicians, where at leas we have some of the books which they wrote, we have nothing of **Pythagora's** writings (...)





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Term to be defined

Extraction of candidate short definitions from Web pages

Classification (and ranking) of candidate definitions as good/bad

During training, we use terms for which there are also definitions in on-line encyclopedias. Once trained, the system can be used with terms not covered by encyclopedias.

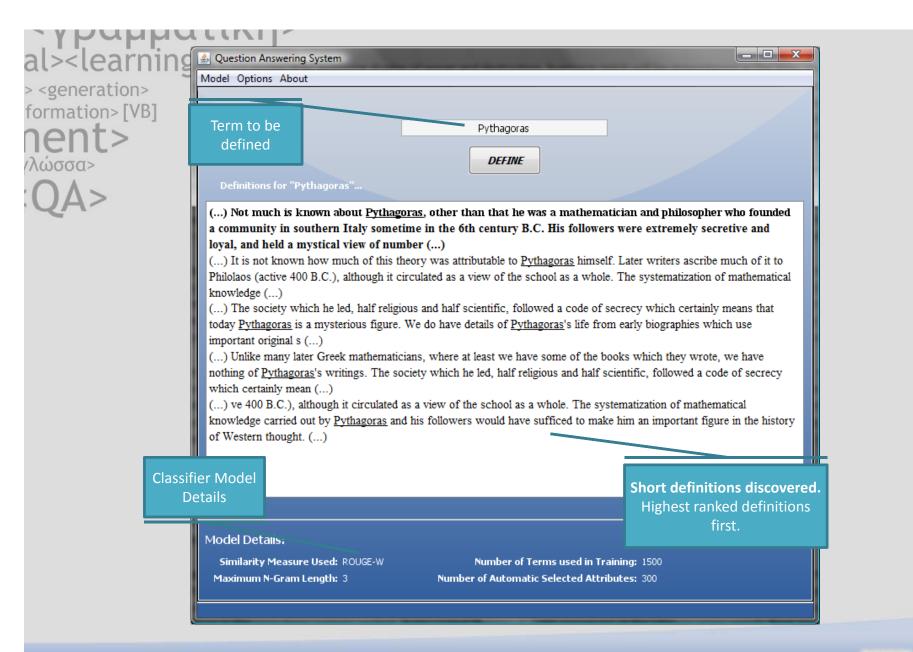
We extract text snippets (250 character-long windows of the term) from the Web pages returned by a search engine for the (training/testing) term. We represent each text snippet as a vector.

We use a Maximum Entropy classifier, but the <u>training</u> <u>examples</u> are Web snippets <u>tagged automatically</u> (as positives/negatives) by comparing them to the encyclopedia definitions. In effect, training is unsupervised.





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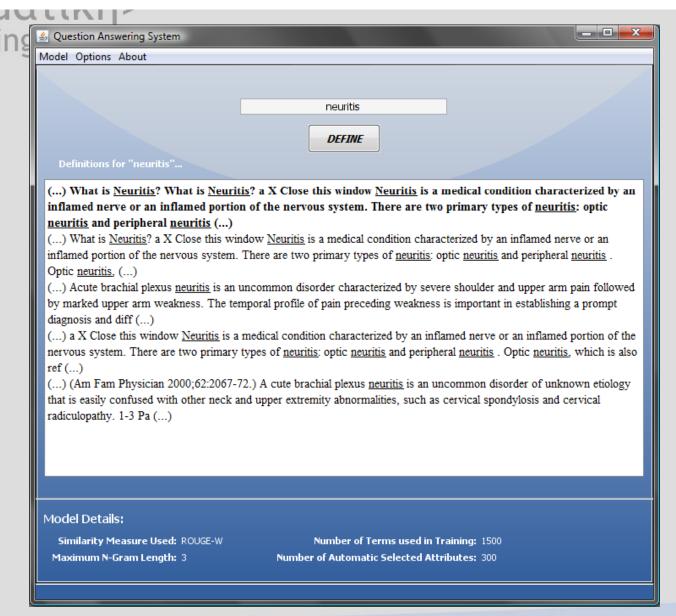






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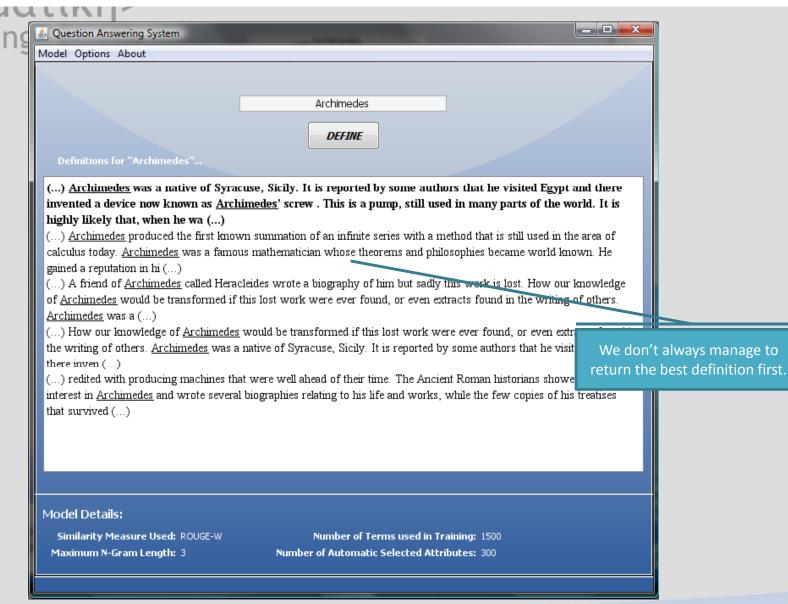




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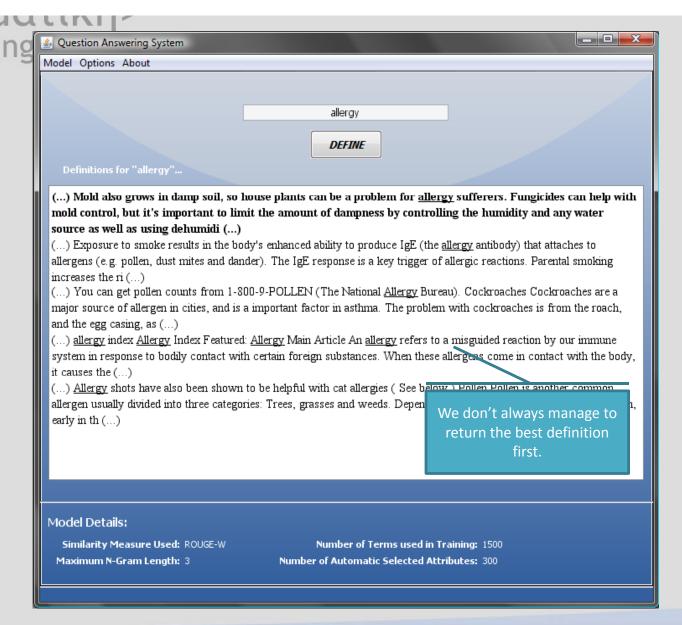






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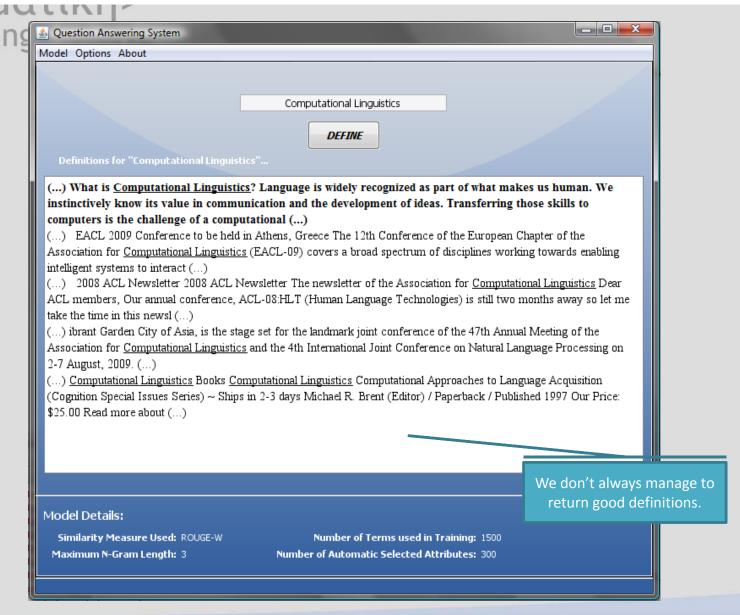






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Why is this useful?

- Definition questions are **very frequent** (e.g., in logs of search engines).
 - Typical QA systems have trouble with definition questions, because the answers are not named entities, and definitions can be phrased in many different ways.
 - On-line encyclopedias and glossaries do not contain definitions for less known persons, products etc.
 - Our system can be used as an **add-on to search engines**, to find short definitions (or lists of them) when no definitions are found in known encyclopedias and glossaries.
 - The system does not use any named-entity recognizers, POS taggers, chunkers, parsers etc. It can be **easily retrained for other languages**.





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Training the classifier

- When training the system's classifier, we use training terms for which many definitions exist in on-line encyclopedias.
- Web snippets (as returned by a search engine) for a training term that are very similar to the corresponding encyclopedia definitions are taken to be positive training examples.
- Web snippets (as returned by a search engine) for a training term that are very different from the corresponding encyclopedia definitions are taken to be negative training examples.
- Medium-similarity Web snippets are discarded.
- Once the classifier has been trained, it can be used to classify Web snippets of terms for which no encyclopedia definitions exist.





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> <generation>
formation> [VB]



Training the classifier

Training Term

galaxy



A large aggregation of stars, bound together by gravity. There are three major classifications of galaxies-spiral, elliptical, and irregular.

a very large cluster of stars (tens of millions to trillions of stars) gravitationally bound together.

an organized system of many hundreds of millions of stars, often mixed with gas and dust. The universe contains billions of galaxies.

a component of our Universe made up of gas and a large number (usually more than a million) of stars held together by gravity.

A large grouping of stars. Galaxies are found in a variety of sizes and shapes. Our own Milky Way galaxy is spiral in shape and contains several billion stars. Some galaxies are so distant that their light takes millions of years to reach the Earth.





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> <generation> formation> [VB]

Training the classifier



Training Term

galaxy



Web snippet

(...) print this email this a **galaxy** is a system of stars, dust, and gas held together by gravity. our solar system is in a galaxy called the milky way. scientists estimate that there are more than(...)

Encyclopedia definitions

A large aggregation of stars, bound together by gravity. There are three major classifications of galaxies-spiral, elliptical, and irregular.

a very large cluster of stars (tens of millions to trillions of stars) gravitationally bound together.

an organized system of many hundreds of millions of stars, often mixed with gas and dust. The universe contains billions of galaxies.

a component of our Universe made up of gas and a large number (usually more than a million) of stars held together by gravity.

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A positive training example

Training Term

galaxy

↓

Web snippet

(...) print this email this a **galaxy** is a system of stars, dust, and gas held together by gravity. our solar system is in a galaxy called the milky way. scientists estimate that there are more than(...)

Similarity measures (Rouge etc.) show the snippet is **very similar** to the encyclopedia definitions.

Encyclopedia definitions

A large aggregation of stars, bound together by gravity. There are three major classifications of galaxies-spiral, elliptical, and irregular.

a very large cluster of stars (tens of millions to trillions of stars) gravitationally bound together.

an organized system of many hundreds of millions of stars, often mixed with gas and dust. The universe contains billions of galaxies.

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A large grouping of stars. Galaxies are found in a variety of sizes and shapes. Our own Milky Way galaxy is spiral in shape and contains several billion stars. Some galaxies are so distant that their light takes millions of years to reach the Earth.





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A negative training example

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Training Term
galaxy

Web snippet

(...) (lowell observatory) and z. levay (space telescope science institute)/nasa the milky way has a diameter of about 100,000 light-years. the solar system lies about 25,000 light-years from the center of the galaxy. (...)

Similarity measures (Rouge etc.) show the snippet is **very different** than the encyclopedia definitions.

Encyclopedia definitions

A large aggregation of stars, bound together by gravity. There are three major classifications of galaxies-spiral, elliptical, and irregular.

a very large cluster of stars (tens of millions to trillions of stars) gravitationally bound together.

an organized system of many hundreds of millions of stars, often mixed with gas and dust. The universe contains billions of galaxies.

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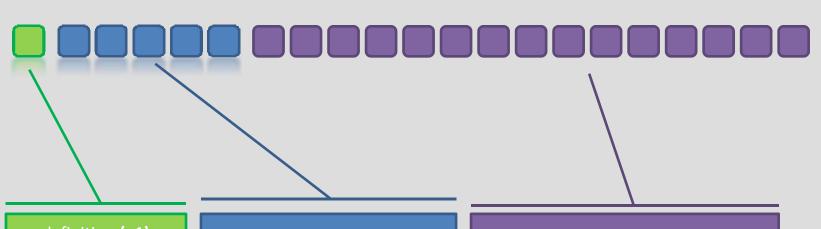




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Representing text snippets as vectors



definition (+1) or dnn-definition (-1)

22 manually-constructed features (e.g., similarity to centrroid of all candidate snippets of this term)

300 automatically selected features corresponding to word n-grams





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Automatically selected features

300 automatically selected numeric features.

Each shows whether a particular word n-gram (n = 1, 2, 3) precedes or follows the term in the snippet.

The n-grams are extracted from all the positive training snippets. We keep the 300 n-grams with the highest precision scores (the most reliable indicators) that exceed a frequency threshold.

The value of the feature is the ROUGE-W score between a pattern and the left or right context of the term.

(...) email this a galaxy is a system (...)

(...) ethanol, also called (...)

```
are found
is a
history of
this a
also called
also
```



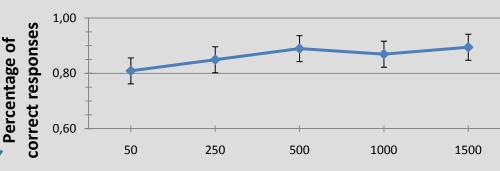


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formation> [VB]

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Evaluation results-



Training target terms

Allowing 5 snippets to be returned per term. If any of the five are acceptable (by human judges), we count the definition question as correctly answered.

	50	250	500	1000	1500
1 snippet per term	0,41	0,48	0,51	0,50	0,52
5 snippet per term	0,81	0,85	0,89	0,87	0,90
MRR	0,55	0,62	0,65	0,64	0,66

Snippets from encyclopedias/glossaries ignored during testing.

→Our system

Allowing 1 snippet to be returned per term. If it is acceptable (by human judges), we count the definition question as correctly answered.

Mean Reciprocal Rank (MRR) calculated on the 5 snippets.





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al><learning> > <generation> Comparing to other systems formation>[VB] 1,00 0,80 Percentage of correct responses 0,60 →Our system ---Cui et al. 0,40 ---Centroid Cui, H., Kan, M., and Chua, T. 2007. "Soft pattern matching models for 0,20 definitional question answering". Centroid baseline: ranking ACM Transactions on Information candidate snippets by the Systems, 25(2), 1-30. similarity to their centroid. Allowing again 5 0,00 snippets to be 50 250 500 1000 1500

Training target terms



returned per term.



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For more information

- G. Lampouras and I. Androutsopoulos, "Finding Short Definitions of Terms on Web Pages". Proceedings of the 2009 Conference on Empirical Methods on Natural Language Processing (EMNLP 2009 at ACL/IJCNLP 2009), Suntec, Singapore, 2009.
- G. Lampouras, "Methods to Automatically Detect Definitions in Document Collections", MSc thesis, Department of Informatics, Athens University of Economics and Business, 2008 (in Greek).
- I. Androutsopoulos and D. Galanis, "A Practically Unsupervised Learning Method to Identify Single-Snippet Answers to Definition Questions on the Web". Proceedings of *HLT/EMNLP 2005*, Vancouver, Canada, pp. 323-330.
- S. Miliaraki and I. Androutsopoulos, "Learning to Identify Single-Snippet Answers to Definition Questions". Proceedings of *COLING 2004*, Geneva, Switzerland, pp. 1360-1366.





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